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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/805,284	03/13/2001	Masanori Kusunoki	64498/JPW/PT	1251

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Cooper & Dunham LLP
1185 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10036

EXAMINER

KLIMACH, PAULA W

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2135

DATE MAILED: 07/06/2004

6

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

8

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/805,284

Applicant(s)

KUSUNOKI, MASANORI

Examiner

Paula W Klimach

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 July 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sampson et al (6,339,423 B1) in view of Sasmazel et al (6,032,260).

In reference to claims 1, 7, and 12-20, Sampson discloses an access authentication system for providing a client with a service of connection to a terminal server (Fig. 2 Part 240). The system includes a first authentication server for determining whether or not the client should be connected to the first terminal server, on the basis of personal information input by the client to the first terminal server (column 4 line 47 to column 5 line 2 and Fig. 3 A). The first authentication server creating first ticket data by encoding a client parameter, which includes part of the personal information, on the basis of a predetermined formula (Fig. 4A and Fig. 4B and column 5 lines 55-60). The access control 240 performs the function of the authentication server by determining if the browser is authenticated. The access control also sends the browser a cookie (ticket) that is encrypted therefore encoded personal information using a predetermined formula (column 4 lines 60-67). Sampson creates a second cookie (ticket data) by encoding the client parameter on the basis of a predetermined formula when the browser tries to connect to a new domain.

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Samson does not expressly disclose transferring the ticket to the web server; checking whether the ticket is used; supplying the web server with information indicative of whether the second terminal server should be connected to the client.

Sasmazel discloses a system of transferring the ticket from server to server. The ticket of Sasmazel is transferred to the second terminal server by first sending it to the browser and then the browser sends the ticket to the web server 220 or 240. The second authorization server (360), which performs the function of the second authentication server of detecting whether or not client parameter is valid and whether or not the first ticket data has been used (column 10 lines 41-60). Sasmazel checks whether the user is in session, which is a method of checking whether the ticket has been used (column 8 lines 39-44). The web server is then supplied with data indicative of whether or not the second terminal server should be connected to the client (column 10 lines 60-63). Sasmazel stores in a file information for authenticating the user and therefore first ticket data (column 8 line 60 to column 9 line 30). Comparing the first and second ticket data includes checking the validity of the ticket (column 9 line 32-51).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to transfer the ticket information to the web server, check whether the ticket is used and supply the web server with information indicative of whether the the second terminal server should be connected to the client as in the system of Sasmazel in the system of Samson. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the ticket may be securely passed from server to server without the user having to re-authenticate.

In reference to claims 2 and 8, wherein the predetermined formula is summarization using a one-way function.

Sampson does not expressly disclose a summarization formula.

Sasmazel discloses the predetermined formula is a summarization using a one-way function (Sasmazel column 2 lines 53-54)

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use a secure hash function. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the ticket can be validated without communication between distributed servers.

In reference to claims 3 and 9, wherein the access authentication system characterized in that the client parameter includes at least one of ID information of the client, an access-originator IP address and an expiration date set for the first ticket data.

Sampson does not expressly disclose the ID information of the client including an expiration date.

The system of Sasmazel discloses the client parameter includes at least one of ID information of the client, an access-originator IP address and an expiration date set for the first ticket data (Sasmazel column 7 lines 31-41).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include as ID information access IP address and an expiration date as in the system of Sasmazel in the system of Sampson. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the ticket may be securely passed from server to server without the user having to re-authenticate.

In reference to claim 4, wherein the first and second authentication servers include a predetermined common character string in the first and second ticket data, respectively (column 4 lines 47-56).

In reference to claims 5,

Sampson does not expressly disclose a system wherein the common character string is changed at a predetermined point in time.

The system of Sasmazel suggests the common character string is changed at a predetermined point in time (Sasmazel column 8 lines 26-46).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to update information on the ticket. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because keeping updated information increases security by making sure that at the time the ticket is available the user is still authorized to access the resources specified.

In reference to claim 6, which is rejected as in the rejection for claim one. In addition, Samson discloses a system wherein the user may enter logon information (column 6 lines 44-47). Logon information includes an ID and a password entered by the client. The ticket disclosed by Sasmazel that is transported from server to server includes an expiration date (column 7 line 38-39); and a common character string in the form of a public signature (column 7 lines 50). Since the ticket includes ID information and the system checks whether a user is in session (column 8 lines 35-39). The system of Sasmazel therefore compares the access-originator IP address provided in the ticket which is sent to the second terminal server this would result in determining whether or not access by the client has been executed on or before the expiration date.

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In reference to claim 10, wherein the second authentication means judges validity of the first ticket data.

Sampson does not expressly disclose the second authentication means judges validity of the first ticket data.

Sasmazel stores in a file information for authenticating the user and therefore first ticket data (column 8 line 60 to column 9 line 30). Comparing the first and second ticket data includes checking the validity of the ticket (column 9 line 32-51). This suggest the second authentication means judges the validity of the first ticket data.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to judge the validity of the first ticket data as shown in Sasmazel in the system of Samson. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because checking the validity of the ticket would exposes any attempt to carry out fraud.

In reference to claim 11, wherein the second authentication means judges legality of the client parameter. Since the validity of the ticket is checked it follows that the legality of the client parameter is check.

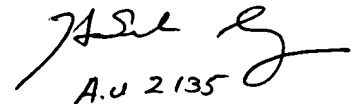
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paula W Klimach whose telephone number is (703) 305-8421. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon to Thr 9:30 a.m to 5:30 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on (703) 305-4393. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

PWK
Tuesday, June 22, 2004


A.U. 2135